

Electronic correlations in double ionization of atoms in pump-probe experiments

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Abstract. – The ionization dynamics of a two-electron atom in an attosecond XUV-infrared pump-probe experiment is simulated by solving the time-dependent two-electron Schrödinger equation. A dramatic change of the double ionization (DI) yield with variation of the pump-probe delay is reported and the governing role of electron-electron correlations is shown. The results allow for a direct control of the DI yield and of the relative strength of double and single ionization.

Introduction. – With the emergence of coherent, ultrashort laser pulses in the extreme ultraviolet (XUV) regime the time-resolved investigation of ultrafast processes inside atoms became experimentally within reach, often accounted for as ‘attophysics’ [1]. Typically, a higher-harmonics generated (HHG) sub-femtosecond XUV pump pulse triggers the electronic motion which is then probed by an infrared (IR) or optical pulse with adjustable delay. Owing to the weak intensity of the XUV pulse, usually strong probing pulses are needed, which are nowadays routinely controllable and reproducible [2]. These new techniques allow for the time-resolved exploration of fundamental sub-femtosecond dynamics in the electronic properties of atoms [3–5], molecules [6] and atoms on surfaces [7].

Often the complicated treatment of multi-electron effects is simplified utilizing a single-active electron (SAE) description, together with the sudden approximations for the XUV pulse. While this seems to yield satisfactory agreement with a certain class of recent experiments [8,9], the validity range of the SAE remains open. As we will show, in many pump-probe scenarios (in particular, with intense probe pulses) two-electron effects are crucial and a full description of both, electron-electron (e-e) correlations and the two laser pulses, is necessary.

In this Letter we address two important multi-electron processes in atoms: (i) the laser induced shake-up effect during XUV photon absorption and (ii) the rescattering mechanism. In (i) the XUV-photon removes one elec-

tron, causing a rapid change of the binding potential of the remaining electron(s). During their rearrangement, the XUV-photon energy is shared between the outgoing and the remaining electron(s) which is a consequence of e-e correlations. On the other hand, (ii) is a continuum effect and plays an important role for double ionization (DI) in the strong field regime. This mechanism has been investigated in great detail for helium, e.g. [10], and the importance of e-e correlations as well as the responsible mechanisms for non-sequential (NS) DI have been subject of many studies, where finally experiments based on the COLTRIMS (cold-target recoil-ion momentum spectroscopy [11,12]) technique favoured rescattering with impact ionization [13–15]. However, still today not every facet of this process is understood [16]. Most importantly, the time dependence of nonsequential DI and, in particular, its manifestation in a time-resolved pump-probe experiment, have remained unexplored. In this Letter, we study these questions. We demonstrate that mechanisms (i) and (ii) are of key importance for DI and that they are intimately coupled via electron energy transfer. Moreover, double ionization can be controlled to a high degree via mechanism (ii)¹.

Finally, we predict, that time-resolved observation of such processes is experimentally within reach.

¹The controllability of mechanism (ii) through carrier-envelope phase modulation of a single pulse has been demonstrated in [17] and within a two-color few-cycle situation in [18]. However, we focus on control by delay and intensity in an XUV-IR two-pulse experiment.

Method. – The simplest system where the above mentioned effect are expected to occur is a two electron atom. Let us consider two electrons in a binding potential V_{bi} and a time-dependent perturbing field V_{ex} . Their motion is described by the two-particle time-dependent Schrödinger equation (TDSE), which reads

$$i\partial_t\Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, t) = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\mathbf{r}_1}^2 + \partial_{\mathbf{r}_2}^2) + \sum_{i=1}^2 [V_{\text{bi}}(\mathbf{r}_i) + V_{\text{ex}}(\mathbf{r}_i, t)] + w(|\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2|) \right\} \Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, t). \quad (1)$$

All quantities are given in atomic units (a.u.) throughout this work ($\hbar = m_e = |e| = 1/4\pi\epsilon_0 = 1$), unless stated explicitly. Equation (1) in its full dimensionality has been solved for various strong field situations, see e.g. [19, 20] and references therein. However, for an adequate treatment of the excitations considered in this work, the solution of the full two-electron problem is, yet, not manageable. Therefore, it is reasonable to consider a one-dimensional model atom, which has been successfully applied to describe strong-field interaction with helium, e.g. [21–23]. However, due to its long-range character the 1D Coulomb binding potential still introduces high complexity in the description of the two-electron continua giving rise to a high computational effort (extremely large grids are required to simulate XUV-IR pump probe scenarios).

In order to avoid these long-range binding effects, here, $V_{\text{bi}}(x_i)$ is modeled by a 1D potential well of width $2a$ and depth v_0 where $V_{\text{bi}} = 0$ outside $[-a, a]$. We will show below (cf. Conclusions) that this model correctly reproduces key features of the two-color ionization dynamics of 1D helium. We use a depth of $v_0 = 1.6$ and a width of $2a = 5.6$ which allows for a reasonable description of a helium-like atom, including the ground state energy and a sufficient number of bound two-electron and single-electron (ion) eigenstates. A similar model has recently been used to compute the attosecond (as) electron pump-probe dynamics of surface atoms in solids [24, 25]. In the spirit of the one-dimensional helium model, the electrons interact via a softened Coulomb potential, $w(x_1 - x_2) = 1/\sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + 1}$. With that, the ionization potentials for single ionization (SI) and DI evaluate to $I_p^{(1)} = 0.92$ and $I_p^{(2)} = 2.41$, cf. inset in Fig. 1.

The two-color laser field is treated within the dipole approximation with Gaussian envelopes

$$V_{\text{ex}}(x_i, t) = -x_i \left\{ E_x^0 \exp\left(-\frac{(t-\tau)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}\right) \cos[\omega_x(t-\tau)] + E_{\text{ir}}^0 \exp\left(-\frac{t^2}{2\sigma_{\text{ir}}^2}\right) \cos(\omega_{\text{ir}}t) \right\}.$$

Throughout, we use a 240 as ($\sigma_x = 10$) pump pulse with a photon energy of $I_p^{(1)} < \hbar\omega_x = 1.99$ (54 eV) $< I_p^{(2)}$ and intensity of $8.8 \cdot 10^{13}$ W/cm². These parameters are chosen such that significant SI is observed but multi-photon (MP)

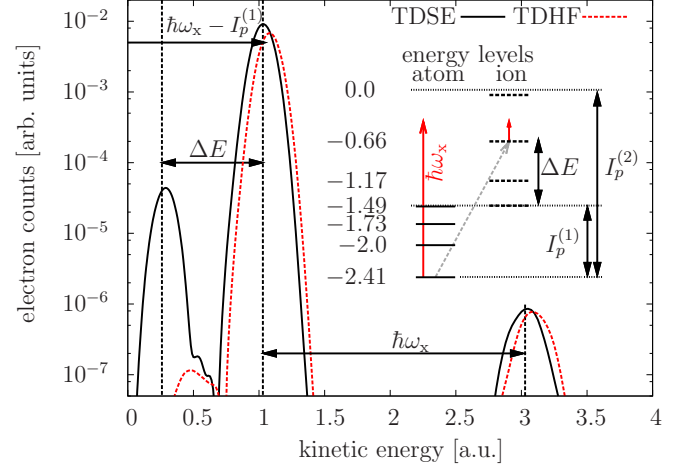


Fig. 1: (color online) Kinetic energy distribution of an XUV excited photoelectron from TDSE, (black) solid lines, and TDHF calculations, (red) dashed lines. The inset depicts the (exact) two-electron and the corresponding single-electron (ion) energy spectrum. The photon energy $\hbar\omega_x$, schematically indicated by the (red) long arrow, is in between the first and second ionization threshold $I_p^{(1)}$ and $I_p^{(2)}$. The dominant shake-up process with energy transfer ΔE to the second excited ion state is indicated by the (gray) dashed arrow.

absorption is suppressed. The probing pulse is given by a strong 900 nm few-cycle laser pulse, cf. Fig. 2. The delay time τ of the XUV pulse is defined with respect to the maximum IR intensity and varied in temporal steps of the order of σ_x .

We solve Eq. (1) in coordinate representation within a grid-based finite-difference method [26] for a series of delay times τ . Due to high kinetic energies occurring in our simulations, as a result of XUV photon absorption and subsequent IR acceleration, large spatial grids are needed to avoid reflections at the boundaries. Typically, we use a box size of at least $-500 < x_i < 500$ with a minimum of 8192 grid points for each particle. To achieve proper time resolution (τ -dependence) we have performed about 50 runs for two different IR pulses, see below. As initial state, we choose the spin-singlet ground state which possesses a symmetric spatial wave function, $\Psi(x_1, x_2, t) = \Psi(x_2, x_1, t)$.

The observables of interest are the SI and DI yield defined as the probability to find, respectively, one and two electrons outside a certain (sufficiently large) distance from the binding potential, see e. g. [27, 28]. Due to the absence of long-range binding and delocalized states in our model the present procedure is particularly well suited to compute SI and DI and to discriminate between both. Kinetic energy spectra of photoelectrons coming from singly-ionized systems are obtained by projecting the final two-electron wave function onto plane waves (single-particle states), integrating out the bound part of the two-body wave function.

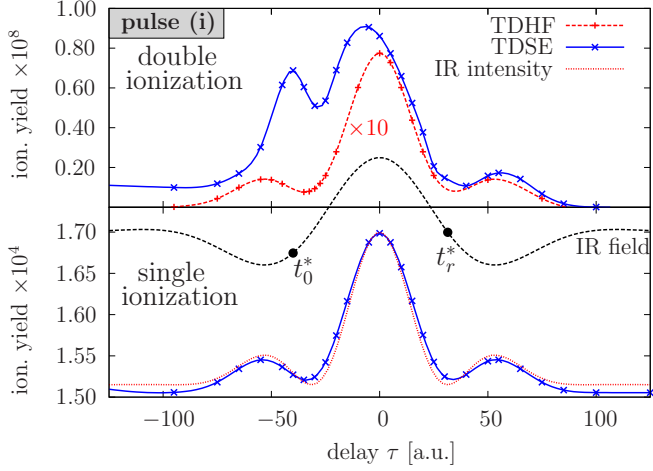


Fig. 2: (color online) Single and double ionization yield versus delay time τ obtained from solutions of the TDSE and within TDHF, respectively, for an IR probing laser intensity of $I = 8.8 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ W/cm}^2$, [pulse (i)]. The DI graphs are normalized to zero for large delays (sequential DI). Furthermore, the TDHF curve is scaled by a factor 10. The temporal laser intensity profile, $\propto |E(t)|^2$, is sketched by the (red) dotted line in the lower figure. The maximum impact energy is reached by an electron created at t_0^* and rescattering at t_r^* .

Results. – Let us first consider an IR intensity of $8.8 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ W/cm}^2$ [pulse (i)]. The corresponding SI and DI yields for different delays τ are shown in Fig. 2. We first note that SI directly follows the instantaneous intensity of the IR pulse at time of XUV excitation. This is not surprising, since the additional electrical field from the IR pulse increases the resulting total intensity of the combined IR and XUV pulse and the XUV photon energy $\hbar\omega_x$ is sufficient to ionize the system independently of the IR field strength. The DI, however, shows a completely different τ -dependence. While for $\tau > 0$ it follows the IR intensity, for negative delays it strongly departs from the latter. In contrast to SI the curve is not symmetric with respect to $\tau = 0$, and even shows a significant maximum at the leading edge of the IR pulse, around $\tau \approx -40$. Since $\hbar\omega_x < I_p^{(2)}$, the DI is truly caused by non-linear processes, either by (at least) two XUV photon absorption or through a combined action of both pulses. Since the two-photon absorption is a sequential effect, the DI should in that case follow the form of the SI yield, which is obviously not the case, cf. Fig. 2. Further, as the IR intensity is too low for DI through strong field tunneling or MP ionization, only the combination of both pulses can be responsible for DI.

XUV induced shake up. – We first consider the case of XUV-only excitation. Two different methods are employed: the full solution of the two-particle TDSE, Eq. (1), and the solution within the time-dependent Hartree-Fock (TDHF) approximation [29] neglecting, by definition, all e-e correlation effects. For recent comparisons of time-dependent mean-field calculations with the

exact treatment of the TDSE in the context of strong-field interactions addressing limitations and improvements, see e.g. [30–33].

The kinetic energy spectrum of photoelectrons coming from singly-ionized systems is shown in Fig. 1. Two distinct peaks separated by the photon energy $\hbar\omega_x$ can be identified in both spectra, TDHF and TDSE, at the expected positions of $\hbar\omega_x - I_p^{(1)} \approx 1$, for absorption of a single photon, and $2\hbar\omega_x - I_p^{(1)} \approx 3$, for two-photon absorption, respectively. Ground state e-e correlations become apparent in a small general shift between TDHF and TDSE spectra ($E_0^{\text{TDSE}} = -2.41$ and $E_0^{\text{TDHF}} = -2.35$). A remarkable feature is the presence of a third pronounced peak at an energy of $E_{\text{kin}} \approx 0.28$ in the TDSE calculations, corresponding to slow photoelectrons. The missing kinetic energy, $\Delta E = E_{\text{shakeup}} = 0.83$, can be directly associated with the energy difference from the ion ground state to the second excited state. Therefore, and from the fact that this contribution is absent in TDHF, cf. Fig. 1, we conclude that this peak is direct evidence of the population of shake up states by the remaining electron in the ion², see inset of Fig. 1.

Semiclassical rescattering model (SRM). – To shed more light into the underlying physics, we follow a classical analysis of the electron trajectories in the continuum [34]. In many cases, a (semi-) classical picture turns out to describe a variety of strong-field processes. We mention here the discussion of above-threshold ionization [35] and NSDI [36, 37] incorporating Coulomb effects [38] and using few-cycle pulses [39, 40]. In this Letter we restrict ourselves to an adapted, simple version of the common three-step model: Consider an electron “created” at time t_0 in the continuum with momentum p_0 [t_0 coincides with the delay time τ] which follows from energy conservation: $p_0 = \pm[2(\hbar\omega_x - I_p^{(1)} - E_{\text{shakeup}})]^{1/2}$. Here we took into account a possible kinetic energy loss due to shake up of the second electron.

Within this model, the electron which was excited by the XUV pulse with momentum p_0 , acquires in the IR field with vector potential $A(t)$ the momentum

$$p(t, t_0) = p_0 + \frac{1}{c}A(t) = p_0 - \int_{t_0}^t d\bar{t} E(\bar{t}), \quad (2)$$

leading to the classical trajectory $[x(t_0) = 0]$,

$$x(t, t_0) = p_0(t - t_0) - \int_{t_0}^t d\bar{t} \int_{t_0}^{\bar{t}} d\bar{\bar{t}} E(\bar{\bar{t}}). \quad (3)$$

The condition $x(t_r, t_0) = 0$, for $t_r > t_0$, gives the

²In fact, a careful inspection of the DI in Fig. 2 reveals, that this shake-up state can be depopulated via IR probing, noticeable from the fact that the yield for $\tau < -100$ is larger (state depopulated by IR pulse) than for $\tau > 100$. This is in analogy to the experiment by Uiberacker *et al.* [3] where shake-up state population is probed in a similar way.

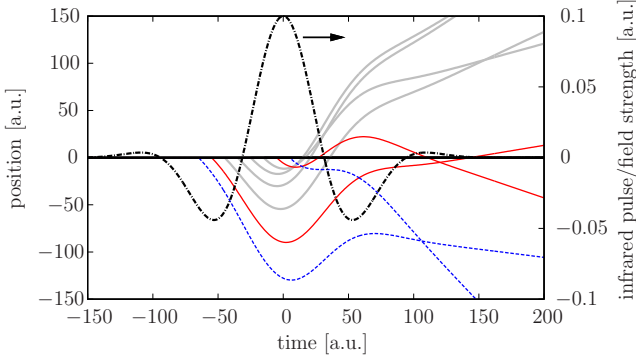


Fig. 3: (color online) Classical trajectories of an electron in the continuum created at time t_0 during the IR probing field (ii), cf. Eq. (3). Dashed (blue) lines correspond to escaping electrons, (red and grey) solid lines to returning electrons. The probing IR field is indicated by the (black) dashed-dotted line.

time of rescattering t_r and the impact energy at t_r : $E_{\text{SRM}}(t_r; t_0) = p(t_r, t_0)^2/2$.

Solutions of Eq. (3) for different times t_0 , initial momentum $p_0 = \sqrt{2E_{\text{kin}}}$ extracted from the kinetic energy distribution in Fig. 1 and an IR intensity of $3.5 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$ are shown in Fig. 3. Trajectories for returning electrons (solid lines) are allowed during the ascending cycle of the IR pulse, whereas electrons created at different times (dashed lines) escape.

The analysis of Eq. (3) reveals that, for IR pulse (i), only electrons with $p_0 > 0$ and initial kinetic energy $p_0^2/2 \lesssim 0.4$ [cf. Fig. 1] can be driven back to the ion by the IR field thereby obtaining a kinetic energy $E_{\text{SRM}}(t_r)$ sufficient for impact ionization. The energy E_{SRM} is shown in Fig. 4 versus t_0 and exhibits a maximum around $\tau = t_0^* = -40$. In fact, an electron “created” around t_0^* will be accelerated until t_r^* , i.e. for the entire half cycle of positive IR field strength, cf. Eq. (2) and Fig. 2. Interestingly, the maximum position of $E_{\text{SRM}}(\tau)$ is very close to that of the maximum of the DI yield observed in the TDSE simulations, cf. Fig. 4, clearly supporting the rescattering mechanism. Figure 4 also shows that the value of E_{SRM} is sufficient for impact ionization from the shake up state³, E_2^{ion} .

Note that the dominant fraction of electrons (with energies around 1, cf. Fig. 1) escapes without rescattering. Hence, the energy loss due to shake up of the second electron is crucial for impact ionization. To further verify the rescattering mechanism we have performed a series of TDHF calculations for the whole range of delays τ . Within TDHF both, SI and DI, follow the IR intensity profile, cf. Fig. 2, in contrast to full TDSE solutions. Thus, e-e correlation effects are responsible for the observed τ -dependence of the DI yield.

³The peak of E_{SRM} refers to electrons with an initial energy $p_0^2/2 \approx 0.28$ (vertical dashed line in Fig. 1), whereas electrons with a smaller initial energy will return with a larger value E_{SRM} exceeding E_2^{ion} .

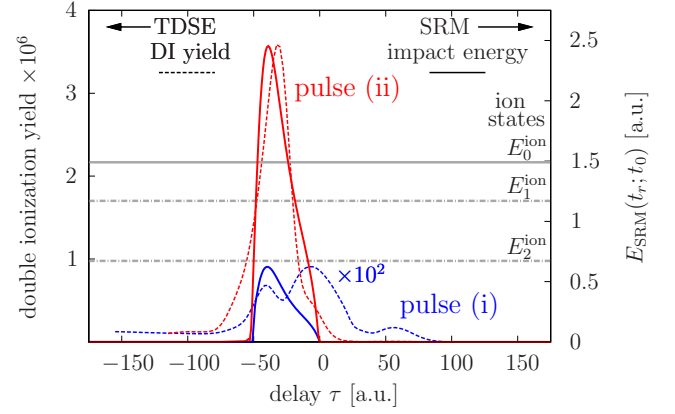


Fig. 4: (color online) Impact energy (full lines) of the XUV-excited electron created at $t_0 \equiv \tau$ for the IR intensities $I = 8.8 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ W/cm}^2$ [pulse (i)] and $I = 3.5 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$ [pulse (ii)]. For comparison, the double ionization yield from TDSE simulations (cf. Figs. 2 and 5) is shown by dashed lines. Horizontal gray lines mark the possible binding energies of the remaining electron (eigenstates of ion), i. e. the minimal kinetic energy of the returning electron necessary for impact double ionization.

Controlling double ionization. – Now the question arises whether it is possible to further increase the DI yield relative to SI. From the above analysis it is obvious that DI could be enhanced if the dominant contribution of XUV photo-excited electrons, i. e. electrons with $E_{\text{kin}}(t_0) \sim 1$ in Fig. 1, would be able to impact ionize the remaining electron. In fact, this is easily achieved by increasing the IR intensity, as we demonstrate below for $I = 3.5 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$ [pulse (ii)]. As before, SI follows the IR intensity profile, and DI shows a peak around $\tau = -40$ which, however, is now dramatically enhanced, cf. Fig. 5. With the present intensity increase by a factor of four, an enhancement of DI by more than two orders of magnitude is achieved, whereas SI is not affected significantly. The comparison with the classical impact energy, cf. Fig. 4, shows again an excellent agreement between the maximum positions of E_{SRM} and the DI yield. Also, the peak height of E_{SRM} now by far exceeds even the ground state energy of the electron in the ion, thus now DI occurs from all ionic bound states. The complete absence of this peak in TDHF calculations (which predict a DI yield which is three to four orders of magnitude too small), cf. Fig. 5, proves again that e-e correlations are the origin of this effect.

Conclusions. – In conclusion, we have demonstrated that in XUV-IR pump-probe scenarios DI proceeds via a combination of electron shake-up and rescattering, at low IR intensity, or via rescattering at high IR intensity. By properly choosing the delay between the XUV and IR pulse and intensity of the IR pulse the DI yield can be varied within two to three orders of magnitude, reaching up to several percent of the SI yield. A simple physical explanation has been given which is straightforwardly extended

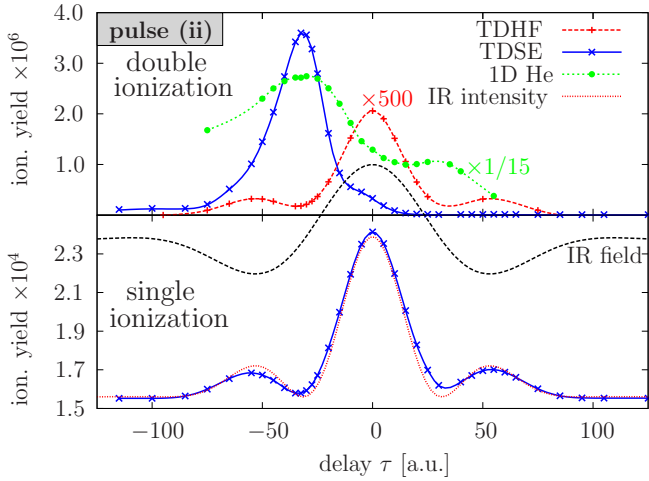


Fig. 5: (color online) Same as Fig. 2, but for an IR intensity of $I = 3.5 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$, pulse (ii). Additionally, the results for a 1D helium model are shown for comparison in the upper figure.

to other laser pulse shapes. We verified that our predictions for a 1D model atom can be directly applied to small atoms. This is supported by a series of two-electron TDSE simulations for a 1D helium atom for the parameters used in this letter. The results are included in Fig. 5. Obviously, our main observation, the non-monotonic delay dependence of DI, is correctly captured by the model atom. This indicates that the correlation-dominated DI mechanism is present also in case of a Coulomb potential. On the other hand, there are quantitative differences (note the 11-fold increase of the peak height) which can be attributed to differences in the excitation spectra. A more detailed analysis of XUV-IR excitation of 1D helium requires very large computational effort and is subject of ongoing work [41]. Since the laser parameters used in our calculations are typical for current experimental conditions, we expect that time-resolved measurements of this process should be possible and allow to shed more light into one of the most intriguing manifestations of correlated electron dynamics in nature.

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